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# The Hongkong Telegraph

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Barometer 29.82

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Humidity " 93 " 91

September 19, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 81 1 p.m. 85  
Humidity " 86 " 87

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1918.

四月九日香港英語報

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### CONTINUED ACTIVITY ON WESTERN FRONT.

#### AMERICAN AIRMEN HARASS GERMAN RETIREMENT.

French Flight in Knee-deep Water.

London, September 17.

A Belgian communiqué says:—Great artillery activity and patrol fighting is prevailing along the whole front. The former is especially intense towards Nieuport, Bossinghe and Mercken.

British Admiration of the Americans.

London, September 16.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a Special Order, congratulates General Pershing on the victory secured in the initial American offensive, saying:—"Convey to all ranks our unbounded admiration and pleasure."

Minor Fighting on British Front.

London, September 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Minor fighting continued north-west of St. Quentin. We gained ground in the neighbourhood of Holnon.

There were local encounters also on the northern front. We captured a German post westward of La Bassée, taking prisoners, and established new posts north-east of Neuve Chapelle and in the neighbourhood of Ploegsteert. We repulsed raiders eastward of Vierstraat.

A German General's Appeal.

London, September 17.

Rauter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on the evening of the 17th inst., says:—A captured document signed by General Von Morgen, dated the 10th inst., and addressed to the Fourteen Reserve Corps near St. Quentin, says:—"Hitherto, owing to military reasons, we have allowed the English to occupy desolate enemy country. Now, however, that you have taken up a strong defensive position, not one foot more of ground is to be given up." The document exhorts the men to defend the homes and families of the Fatherland and adds:—"You are more than a match for the enemy, who only attacks with dash when accompanied by tasks. These we will destroy. I expect every man, from General to the most junior private, to do his duty in the imminent decisive battles." Von Morgen was the General who streaked off in a motor-car early on in our attack on August 8.

The St. Mihiel Sector.

London, September 18.

An American communiqué states:—In the St. Mihiel sector artillery and aviation activity continued. We captured prisoners in patrol encounters.

The American Successes.

London, September 17.

Rauter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writing on the evening of the 16th inst., says:—The burning of Dommarin and La Chaussee, which are actually in the Hindenburg Line, cannot be accepted as proof of the enemy's intention to withdraw behind the line. Being both under our fire, they were conceivably set on fire thereby, but the towns which are burning along the Moselle, being French towns, are not connected with the enemy's defences, and could not have been fired by shells. The Hindenburg Line in this region is not of the formidable nature which it has become further west. In the wide plain between Cotes-de-Meuse, and the Moselle, there is no position of outstanding importance for some distance northwards, once the neck between Vigneulles and Thiécourt has been passed. Therefore the enemy may find the selection of a satisfactory line in no way easy, unless they are prepared to retire a long way, which is improbable, considering the value of the ground. American airmen distinguished themselves, harassing the enemy's withdrawal at the deepest part of the salient. The Americans accurately forecasted the lines along which the German transport would proceed. These lines converged on a gap between Vigneulles and Thiécourt, with St. Benoit as centre. The airmen therefore found the transport exactly where they expected, and their attempts to delay it were of the most daring kind, frequently swooping down to within forty feet of the ground, despite the rain, wrecking lorries after lorry and shattering wagon teams with bombs or machine-guns. A considerable part of the booty taken was due to the work of airmen in blocking the only roads of escape. The tremendous haul of guns, now over two hundred, was largely due to this bottling up of the mouth of the salient.

French Overcome Great Difficulties.

London, September 17.

Writing to-day, Rauter's correspondent at French Headquarters says:—The French are now barely a mile from the highest point of Laffaux Plateau. The German line with a quarry of fortifications was taken and the garrison killed or captured. In one quarry an entire Battalion was captured, and in another a Colonel with his Regimental Staff. The Germans held out in the quarries with machine-guns and a most bloody fight occurred for one these subterranean fortresses on Monkey Mountain, north of Vauxsillon. Finally the garrison was killed almost to a man.

Altogether five German Divisions were engaged against the French, including the Fifth Guards and Brandenburgers. The enemy has succeeded in flooding the valleys. The French consequently fought knee-deep in water across the valleys before storming the stone fortresses on the plateau. The enemy resisted with great strength. One French Battalion fought knee-deep for twenty-four hours. The Germans brought up field-guns almost into the first line and fired from ranges of a few hundred yards. The ground is sown with obsolesces of every kind. Nevertheless, General Mangin's infantrymen have beaten back the German front from Vauxsillon to the bank of the Aisne.

A German Report.

London, September 18.

A German official wireless message says:—The enemy between the Ailette and the Aisne on Sunday somewhat extended the point at which he broke through on the previous day and gained a footing in the southern part of Vailly.

Between Côte de Lorraine and the Moselle, vigorous infantry engagements developed before our new positions. The enemy in the evening stood approximately on the line: Fresnes, St. Hilaire, Hamont, Rembercourt and Rappet Forest.

As a reprisal for the bombing of German towns, our squadrons last night dropped twenty-two tons of bombs on Paris.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### CONTINUED ACTIVITY ON WESTERN FRONT.

#### Battles in the Air.

London, September 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation says:—There was great aerial activity on the whole of the British front on September 16, despite strong opposition. We took a record number of photographs. Our aeroplanes and balloons reported much damage in hostile battery positions; and many explosions and fires were caused by our artillery fire. We dropped twenty-four tons of bombs in the day time, and fifteen tons during the night on aerodromes, railheads, and dumps. There was intense day-long fighting, combats occurring at a considerable distance eastward of the lines. We brought down forty-five hostile machines of which seven were downed in one fight by one of our squadrons. We drove down twenty others uncontrollable. Anti-aircraft guns also shot down one hostile machine. Sixteen British machines are missing.

#### BRITISH AERIAL ATTACK.

##### Some Splendid Results Obtained.

London, September 18.

The Air Ministry reports:—On the night of September 15-16, our aeroplanes heavily and repeatedly attacked four enemy aerodromes with excellent results. They started four fires, wrecked three enemy machines on the ground, demolished two hangars, directly hit several other hangars and hit a transport crane four times.

We bombed railways at Metzablons, causing a fire, and successfully attacked railway junctions at Mainz and docks and sidings at Karlsruhe with good results on both targets. Seventeen direct hits were secured at Karlsruhe, where three and half tons of bombs were dropped. A total of 350 bombs of 18 tons was dropped. All the machines returned.

#### More Raids.

London, September 17.

The Air Ministry reports:—On the afternoon of the 16th inst. we twice attacked aeroplane works and a chemical factory at Mannheim with excellent results. The enemy attacked us at the objective and three British machines are missing.

We attacked the German home defence aerodrome at Heigau. Bombs were observed on end near the hangars, one of which was set fire. All our machines returned.

On the night of September 16-17 we attacked three aerodromes with bombs and machine-gun fire, securing good results. We dropped bombs all round Treves station. We also heavily attacked Frankfurt station with good effect. The night began calm but later high winds arose. At present seven British machines have not been located.

During the past three days we have dropped sixty tons of bombs.

#### COTTON SPINNERS ON STRIKE.

##### Possibility of 300,000 Idle Workers.

London, September 18.

The Lancashire cotton spinners' strike for payment for unemployment, due to restriction of output, has begun. It is feared that tomorrow most of the spinning mills will be at a standstill, and if the strike continues, about 300,000 workers will be idle by the end of next week. Still, it is hoped that this calamity may be averted.

As the result of a private conference of representatives of the spinners and the Control Board at Manchester on Saturday, new proposals will be submitted to the Board of Trade with a view to their consideration by the Premier as soon as he has sufficiently recovered.

#### FOREIGN TEAS.

##### An Australian Import Restriction.

London, September 18.

A Melbourne message states that the Commonwealth Minister of Customs announces that future importations of foreign teas into Australia will be limited to twenty per cent. of the total importations during 1917-18. It has been found that the recent removal of the embargo on Java and China teas has operated harshly against India and Ceylon.

#### A SEPARATE PEACE.

##### Belgium Rejects Germany's Proposal.

London, September 18.

According to a Paris message, the *Petit Parisien* learns that Belgium, after consultation with the Allies, decided absolutely to reject the German proposal for a separate peace.

#### THE SIBERIAN CAMPAIGN.

##### Splendid Captures by the Japanese.

London, September 17.

Rauter's correspondent at Tokyo says the War Office announces that on the 9th inst. the Japanese captured the enemy naval base at Khabarovsk, with seventeen gunboats, four vessels, a wireless station, 120 guns and great quantities of ammunition and other material.

#### THE ITALIAN ATTACK.

##### Austrian Story of a Retreat.

London, September 17.

An Austrian wireless official message says:—Between Brenta and Monte Solarolo, the Italians yesterday morning opened an attack after strong artillery fire. We drove them back in the Brenta Valley and before Col Caprile.

Bitter fighting developed on Monte Pariola and Solarolo, and on Tasson Ridge, in which the enemy was forced to retreat everywhere.

#### AMERICA'S CONTRIBUTION.

##### Another 300,000 Men in Europe.

London, September 17.

The Press Bureau announces:—The number of American troops embarked for Europe in August was 313,000, of which 180,000 were carried in British ships.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE SALONICA OFFENSIVE.

#### Over Four Thousand Prisoners Captured.

London, September 17.

A French Eastern communiqué dated the 16th inst. says:—The operations begun yesterday were continued to-day with complete success. The breach made on the Dubropolis-Vetrenik Front was widened westward and eastward and now extends over a front of twenty-five kilometres to a depth of seven kilometres.

Westward of Sokol, the Serbians carried the fortified zone between Gradišnica and Okol and crossed the River at Gradišnica, throwing back in disorder, on the Rumenica Bridge, enemy units who were caught under the fire of our machine guns.

Eastward of Vetrenik, the Allies carried Chelo and Golobilo masses and the Zboroko defences.

Over 4,000 have at present been taken prisoner, and over thirty guns and considerable other booty captured. The offensive continues.

The Serbian troops fought with splendid moral, endurance, courage, and self-sacrifice, also in repelling Bulgarian counter-attacks.

#### SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

##### THE HAN RIVER FLOODED.

Highest for Eight Years.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, September 19.

The Han River is flooded 175 li above Hankow. Many houses are destroyed. The water has reached the highest level for eight years.

#### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

##### THE AUSTRIAN PEACE NOTE.

London, Sept. 17.

The Austrian note continues to be a subject of lively discussion, the chief feature of which is the absolute unanimity regarding the futility of the proposals in their present form. The papers fully endorse Mr. Balfour and welcome President Wilson's uncompromising rejection of the proposals. They warn Austria that she never made a greater blunder if she expects to sow dissension among the Allies. Diplomats are of opinion that one of the motives of the note was an attempt to calm the restiveness of Bulgaria and satisfy the Turks, who are showing increasing readiness for some kind of peace. Altogether the note is regarded more as a war manoeuvre than as a peace move.

#### America's Dignified Reply.

Washington, Sept. 17.

The official reply to the Austro-Hungarian note runs as follows:—"The Government of the United States feels there is only one reply which it can make to the Austro-Hungarian suggestion. It has repeatedly with entire candour stated the terms on which the United States would consider peace and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position, and purpose so plain."

#### German Clumsiness.

London, Sept. 18.

The following is an amplification of Mr. Balfour's speech reported yesterday:—The German excels when he deals in methods of direct, simple and efficient brutality. When he tries to dress himself in President Wilson's colours or to act the part which he thinks President Wilson would like him to play he is very clumsy because he is a very insincere actor. However he may dress himself the mailed fist always appears. Negotiations can never be effected or be fruitful until those responsible for German policy understand that borrowing and clumsily endeavouring to adopt President Wilson's phrases to their policy at a moment when everywhere they have the power they are violating the fundamental essentials of all President Wilson's teaching is a policy which will never deceive even the simplest minded amongst the Allies. It seems to me almost incredible that anything good can come of these proposals.

#### An Outspoken Comment.

New York, Sept. 17.

The press unqualifiedly approves President Wilson's emphatic rejection of the Austrian proposal, which was delivered within half an hour after receipt. The "Sun" epitomises the views: "No talk of terms of peace, no negotiations for peace of any kind and least of all for an enduring peace, until there is evidence that we are dealing with the German people and not merely with the present rulers of Germany, on whose word nobody can now depend."

#### A Labour Conference.

London, Sept. 17.

An Inter-Allied Labour Conference has opened at Westminster. Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, United States, Greece and Serbia are represented. Mr. G. H. Bunting, Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress presiding, said the conference was called to try to find agreement amongst the Allied labourites. They were not there as peace at any price men or defeatists, but as people who desired an honourable, lasting peace.

Referring to the Austrian note, the Chairman said it was their duty to explore all avenues toward peace.

#### A Clumsy Trick.

Paris, Sept. 17.

A Havas message says: The Austro-German note proposing peace talk is scorned by the Allies and regarded as a clumsy trick to gain time for the Central Empires to reorganise their exhausted armies, hoping also to stir up discord among the Entente nations. Official circles in Washington warn against losing time discussing the proposals and urge striking harder. Mr. Balfour has replied that there are no misunderstandings to clear up. The cynical proposal is an attempt to divide the Allied nations. The launching of a peace offensive was anticipated now that the German armies are in retreat. The offer of peace to Belgium by Germany is hypocrisy. There is no suggestion of reparation to Belgium, which is to become neutral immediately only for safeguarding the Rhine towns. No Belgian is to be influenced by the German dodge. The combination will for peace is emphasized by the air raid on Paris, as a genuine product of Austro-German diplomacy.

## NOTICES.

## EXPANDED METAL

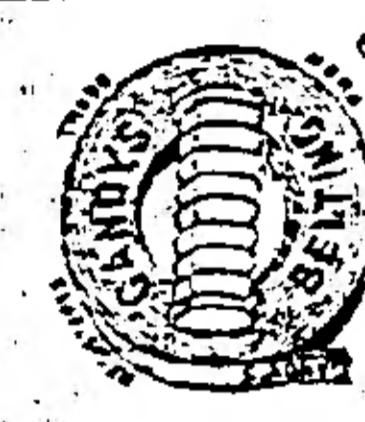
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## GENERAL NEWS.

Iron Money in Sweden.  
Iron money, of the nominal value of 200,000 kroner, was struck in Sweden (say Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.) to make up for the deficiency of small change and for this purpose 94,076 lb. of iron was required.

U.S. Interest in National Kitchens.

At the request of the Food Administration of the American Government, Mr. A. A. Mitchell, of the United States Embassy, and Mr. H. Alexander Smith, of Washington, have made an inspection of several National Kitchens in the North of England. Their tour included Doncaster, Hull, Leeds, and Halifax.

The King's Seamanship.

During his inspection of No. 1 Bolton Training Wing the King twice gave proof of his practical seamanship. The depot specialises in training for Navy service, and an important part of the course is learning how to recognise a ship at a great distance. In one place are tiny models of ships, exact reproductions of what ships look like from a height of 1,600 feet and a distance of 13½ miles. These are suddenly brought into view and the learners have to spot them. The King joined in the practice and showed himself very skilful. He then went to an ornamental lake on which similar models marvelling, while the students watch them from above. Here the King made a valuable practical suggestion, which will probably be acted on.

The Conscientious Objector.

Dr. J. Hendel Harris spoke on "The conscientious objector" at the Friends' Meeting House, Manchester, recently. There were, he said, some 5,000 men who refused to accept military service; some, say a score, had died under the treatment they had been subjected to; another score had become insane under the treatment. Contrary to every sense of equity, they were tried and condemned for what was really the same as that their condemnation was practically a sentence of hard labour for life. The number court-martialled once was 3,771; 623 had been court-martialled twice, 491 three times, 202 four times, whilst 18 had been five times condemned to periods of imprisonment with hard labour. Conscientious objectors were fighting for the right of self-determination of small groups in great communities. They formed a "contemptible little army" of those who thought freedom the first and greatest thing for which they had to stand, and who were determined to save from Prussianism both the country of their birth and the churches of their adhesion.

President Wilson's Newspapers.

A Washington correspondent writes to the Times:—"Curious to learn through what channels President Wilson gets the news of the day, a newspaper writer recently investigated. He found that the President looks over eight newspapers more or less regularly. They are the Baltimore Sun; Washington Star, New York Post, Times, and World, Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican, the Philadelphia Record, and the Newark (New Jersey) Evening News. Each day the President's private secretary and two assistants clip from many papers, and the clippings deemed of interest to the President are pasted on to sheets of yellow paper, 30 or 40 pages of which are fastened together. Striking cartoons are often cut out for the President's special attention. President Wilson reads the Weekly Edition of the Times regularly. French and Italian journals he knows through translations and translations from German papers are supplied to him regularly. For intimate information from Europe he depends on Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls. Twice every week the Secret Service submits a report to him. The Army and Navy Intelligence Bureaus also report regularly. Individuals—United States citizens and others—who believe themselves possessors of important information are told to put it in writing. A great number of these official memoranda are sent to the White House, and, it is said, the really valuable ones always reach the President."

## NOTICES.

## MOOTRIE PIANOS

COMBINE ALL THE ESSENTIALS THAT GO TO MAKE UP AN IDEAL INSTRUMENT FOR THIS CLIMATE AND ARE BACKED

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THE ONLY EUROPEAN OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

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SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

25, WING WOO ST. CENTRAL.

## GENERAL NEWS.

English Shyness.

Dr. Fort Newton, referring at the City Temple recently to his approaching mission to America, said that as an American he could say a great deal about England that an Englishman would feel he could not say because his shyness would prevent him. "You blessed English people are the poorest advertisers on earth. You tell all your faults and hide what is most worth telling," he observed. In the autumn America would elect her new Congress. It did not matter which of the two great political parties came into power so long as it was thoroughly American and loyal.

Ex-Mayor Fined £100.

Arthur Charles Loury, estate agent, and formerly Mayor of Southend, was fined £100, and Charles Living, estate agent, £50, at the Old Bailey recently on a charge of having conspired to gather for the purpose of obtaining for Living an appointment as collector of taxes. Mr. Loury, it was explained, had been collector of taxes for many years in the Southend district, and the two accused entered into an agreement whereby Living was to pay Loury £200 for the latter's recommendation to the treasury caused by his resignation. Mr. Justice Lawrence said the offence was of a mischievous character, and if it became ripe would be most insidious. They would have offices bought and sold as it was said they used to be.

Cost of Land Reclamation.

Sir Richard Winfrey, replying to Major Chapple, states that certain water-logged areas which could be improved by manual labour in clearing out watercourses have already been dealt with by prisoner or soldier labour. In 1917, and it is estimated that from 40,000 to 50,000 acres have already been brought into cultivation or improved by this means. In the case of Rhuddlan Marsh, in Denbighshire, 1,200 acres have been reclaimed since October, 1917, at a cost of 30s. an acre, and, it is said, the really valuable ones always reach the President.

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD

FOR EACH INSERTION

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

## TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—One large OFFICE ROOM on second floor of Prince's Building. Apply to—H.M.H. NEMAZEE.

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## WANTED.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON. KOWLOON Marine Lot No. 48 suitable for Coal Storage.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

WANTED.—HOUSE IN GOOD LOCALITY with all conveniences. Apply Box 1421 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## NOTICES.



## THE GOLF MATCH.



First Golfer (after magnificent drive): What do you know about that?  
Second Golfer: Well, it's good but, I'll tell you what, we won't play for the usual ball this time. I'll have you on for a War Bond ticket, loser pays.

First Golfer: Right-O! But to make it fair, loser shares if the ticket wins a prize.

Second Golfer: In any case it is \$2.50 for War Charities and I think we ought to "Pay the Piper" for our pleasures in these times.

## HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, HOTELS, CLUBS & STORES.

## HIMRODS

Gives Instant Relief

No matter what your cold, asthmatic, or rheumatic trouble may be, the home remedy

CISTHENA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, OR

ORDINARY COUGH.

You will find this Remedy

a corrective Remedy that is directly

FAMED FOR

20 Years

in Curing

ASTHMA.

## NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of the new Articles of Association of the Company, the Board of Directors have this day declared an Interim Dividend for the First Half Year ended 30th June, 1918, of THREE DOLLARS (\$3.) per share.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office on and after the 23rd SEPTEMBER, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 23rd instant, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1918.

## NOTICES.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN

## DAINTY LINGERIE

ALL HAND MADE OF

## FINE TARANTULLE and TRIMMED HAND MADE LACES.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

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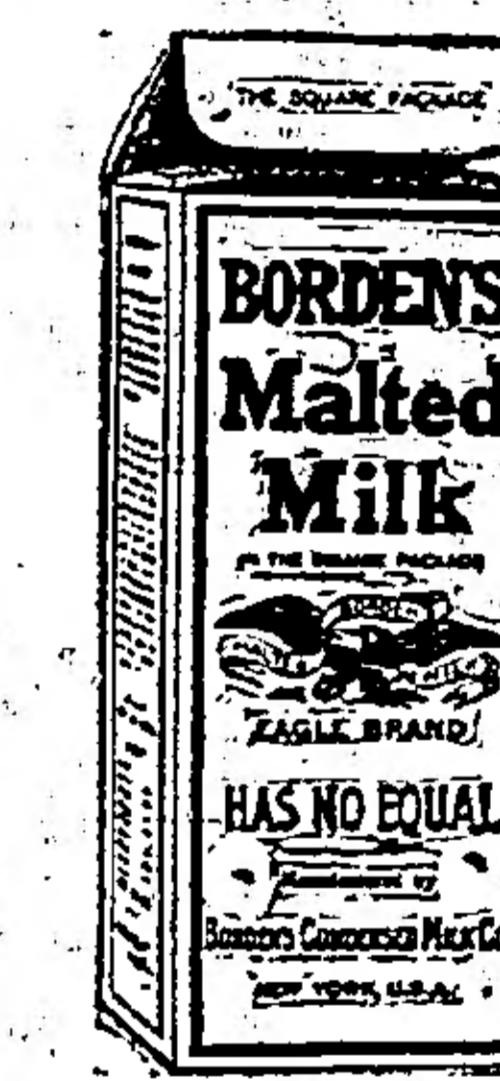
FLETCHER & CO., LTD.,  
Tel. 345. 22, Queen's Road Central.

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WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND COMPLIMENTARY IN ALL VARIETIES.

VICTORIA CAFE

(Nxt to P. & O. Office)  
24, Des Voeux Road Central.

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST ARRIVED  
PER "FUSHIMI MARU"  
BORDEN'S MALTED MILK.  
MOTHERS

THIS FOOD TOOK FIRST PRIZE AT PANAMA EXPOSITION HAS A REPUTATION OF 50 YEARS' STANDING OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING DISPENSARIES

## CONNELL BROS. CO.

DISTRIBUTORS.

NOTICE.  
MOW FUNG & COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Business heretofores carried on at 10, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, by FREDERICK HOWELL and FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG in partnership under the style of MOW FUNG & CO., has been converted into a Private Limited Company, and will henceforth and as from the 1st September, 1918, be carried on as before and at the same address under the style of MOW FUNG & COMPANY LIMITED.

All contracts relating to goods or merchandise entered into by the Firm of MOW FUNG & CO., will be carried out by MOW FUNG & CO., LTD.

All debts due to and all liabilities of the Firm of MOW FUNG & CO., up to and including the 31st August 1918, will be respectively collected and paid by the said FREDERICK HOWELL and FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG.

The Company will be managed or controlled by a Board of Directors, the first Directors being FREDERICK HOWELL, FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG, and SZE TO YUEN.

By Order of the Directors,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager,  
CHOW U-TING,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1918.

## NOTICES.

## INSURE your MOTOR CAR or CYCLE against Accident under the

COMPREHENSIVE POLICY of the MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

For Terms and particulars apply to the

UNION TRADING CO.,  
Queen's Building,  
General Agents,  
Hongkong, September 2nd, 1918.

## THE HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,  
Honorary Secretary & Treasurer.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1918.

## THE FINEST LIQUEURS.



OLD  
BROWN BRANDY  
25 Years in Wodo  
Specially selected for  
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
TELEPHONE NO. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On a copy sent by post an additional \$1.80, posturer is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.80 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. (Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

## DEATH.

IRVING.—2nd Lieutenant Archibald Denys Irving, R. F. A., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Irving, on 16th September, of wounds, in France. Straits and F.M.S. papers please copy.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1918.

## VOX POPULI.

We have become very accustomed after four years of war to reading the bombastic utterances of the Kaiser and his satellites regarding the glory of the German Empire, the undying bravery of her armies and the ceaseless reiteration that the Entente is doomed. We have learned to regard that sort of thing, at first with contempt, but latterly with a certain dogged that remains to be seen resoluteness which is essentially British. It is this spirit of Prussianism which up to now has awed the peoples of the German Empire and has kept alive for over four years their patriotic fervour. Their leaders have systematically fed them upon spurious victories and big sounding promises, never thinking of, or, if they did, never heeding, the fearful day of reckoning which was bound to come. They have kept from their dapes the achievements of the Allies, and magnified their own so-called victories.

Of course, the enemy have certain successes to fall back on. They have occupied nearly all Belgium and a large part of France, they have over-run Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania; and they have brought about in Russia such a reign of terrorism and death that the whole world looks on aghast. But they must know, and what is more, the German masses must know, that supremacy or defeat depends on the West Front, and they are beginning to perceive that all is not well with them. The popular German newspaper *Berliner Tageblatt* contains a report of the remarkable proceedings of a Trade Union delegation to Count Hertling on the 12th inst. The report states that the people have become seriously disengaged over recent events, and they feel that they are economically sinking. Food continues to be bad and dangerously insufficient, while prices are extortionate, and consequently the bodily strength of the workers is declining. The spokesman of the delegation affirmed that the long promised break-through had failed and that the time was now ripe for a peace by understanding.

This statement, of course, is loaded with significance in itself, but what is more significant still is the fact that it is allowed to be published. Not so long ago, it would have been considered tantamount to treason even to make such statements, far less to print them. It only goes to prove that the German people, however much hoodwinked hitherto, are beginning to think for themselves and to regard the world war in its true perspective. They see now that while the Allies are advancing on all the fronts and returning to the fray fresh and enthusiastic, their own armies are dull and spiritless, their morale utterly shattered. It must be with grim foreboding that their Emperor and leaders, political and military, are viewing the situation, for surely their dapes will take a terrible revenge.

## The Salonica Front.

Simultaneous with the brilliant advances of the Allies on the Western Front, we learn of a Franco-Siberian offensive at Salonica. They have advanced eight kilometres on a front of over twenty kilometres, despite the difficulties of the ground. It seems that the positions captured have been held and fortified by the Bulgars for over two years, and include Vternik, Dobropolje, and Sokol, which constitute the most important part of the Macedonian front. Over four thousand prisoners have been captured and a large number of guns and masses of material have fallen into the hands of our brave Allies. Mr. Balfour, speaking at a Greek dinner, stated that he considered that this victory is only the prelude to greater triumphs, and that British and Greek troops were about to take part in the campaign. Speaking generally as to all the theatres of war, the prospects of the Allies have never been more cheerful. We shall soon have the help of a big Greek Army and there are bound to be important developments on this front. We are convinced that the Salonica front is far more important than is generally realized, and we shall look forward to more successes from this quarter.

War on German Soil.

General Pau struck what is undoubtedly a popular note in his speech at Sydney when he declared that the punishment of Germany will not be complete till she has been defeated on German soil and been given a taste of the horrors of war. It is just like the Germans to squeal now that they see a prospect of being driven from France and Belgium, but the Allies will be wise, and just also, if they decide that before hostilities are ceased the war is carried into enemy territory. The Huns have ravaged and disfigured Belgium and France; let them have a good taste of their own medicine. The French have an idea of getting their own back by razing to the ground one German town for every French town destroyed, which, after all, is only what justice demands. But whatever comes of that proposal, it seems more than ever likely that the war will be taken on to German soil before it ends. The Americans are almost over the border already on the Lorraine frontier, as a consequence of the St. Mihiel success, while the anxiety of the Germans to conclude a separate peace with Belgium, and the recent talk of their statesmen that the Fatherland will soon have to defend itself, show that the Huns perceive the trend of the operations. By all means let the Germans have an actual acquaintance with war in their own territory; then they will have some appreciation of the sufferings they have inflicted on others.

American Enterprise.

Evidence is continually accumulating to show that America intends in the future to devote a deal of her energies towards the securing of bigger trade intercourse with the Far East. In our news columns yesterday we gave some details of the inauguration of the Asia Banking Corporation, which is intended to open branches in all parts of China, it being realised that trade cannot be done on a large scale without adequate financial facilities. This is only one instance of America's growing interest in the Orient, but an even more important development than this is the fact that recently the U.S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce created a Far Eastern Division for the express purpose of stimulating trade with this part of the world. In connection with this move, information regarding the needs of the Far Eastern countries, their methods of doing business, their systems of credit, and what they can send to the States in exchange for American goods are to be gathered for the benefit of manufacturers and exporters. This new Division has secured the first appropriation ever made by Congress for the specific purpose of promoting Far Eastern trade relations. With facts like these before us, it is obvious that America will be a big competitor in the East after the war, and that is a factor which our Government, financiers, manufacturers and experts cannot afford to ignore.

## DAY BY DAY.

BY RESISTING OUR PASSIONS  
WE FIND TRUE PEACE OF HEART.

## To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the first German bombardment of Rheims Cathedral.

## The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$1.80 3/16d.

## The Health Return.

The only case of communicable disease notified yesterday was a fatal occurrence of enteric fever, the victim being a Chinese.

## Roll of Honour.

Much sympathy will be felt for Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Irving in the sad loss they have sustained by the loss of their eldest son. 2nd Lieut. A. D. Irving, R. F. A. News has been received that he died of wounds in France on the 16th inst.

## A Lame Chinese Robbed.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with stealing \$5.67 from another Chinese. Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted and said that complainant was lame. He was a licensed hawker selling medicine at New Street. This morning he was accosted by a man who asked him for medicine. He took out his money-box and placed it on the roadside near him, and whilst he was doing so the defendant and another man snatched it and ran away. His little son chased them and they were eventually arrested by a Chinese constable. corroborative evidence was given and his Worship adjourned the case till tomorrow at 10 a.m.

## Troublesome Amahs.

Two amahs of respectable appearance appeared before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning charged with creating a disturbance in Wan Chai Road. Inspector Sim stated that the defendants were employed by the M. Y. San factory and one of them was dismissed recently. On Wednesday night they met in Wan Chai Road and commenced assaulting each other. They were brought into the Police Station by a constable and followed by scores of young girls. He thought that a peace bond would suit the case. Defendants were bound over to sums of \$100, to keep their good behaviour for six months.

## Bought or Stolen?

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with stealing a pair of shoes valued at \$3 from an Indian on board a ship.

Defendant pleaded not guilty, and said he had bought the shoes from another man. If he had stolen them he would not be wearing them on board the ship, as there were a lot of people about. The complainant, in giving evidence, said that a European Sergeant arrested the defendant as he was Sergeant was not in Court. His Worship remanded the case till Saturday morning.

Another Chinese was charged

with stealing a pair of black boots

valued at \$6, the property of an Indian on board a steamer.

Defendant pleaded not guilty and said he bought the boots from another Chinese for \$4. Evidence

was then given by the complainant, who identified the boots as his. The man who was alleged to have sold the shoes in giving evidence, denied that he sold the shoes to the defendant. His Worship remanded the case till Saturday at 10 a.m.

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Infantry Battalion issued to-day by Major H. A. Morgan state:—

"B" Company.—Friday, 28th September.—The parade on the Polo Ground for Nos. 5, 6 and 7 Platoons is cancelled. No. 7 Platoon will parade at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. T.E.P. Drew Drill order with pouches and dumplings."

## ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

## The Annual General Meeting.

Mr. R. M. Dyer (Vice-President) occupied the chair at the annual general meeting of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society, held at the City Hall last evening. Those also present included Messrs A. G. Gordon, T. F. Hough, A. O. Lang, W. Nicholson, R. Sutherland, J. Reid, D. Macdonald and J. M. Gordon (Acting Hon. Secretary) as well as many members.

After the minutes of previous meetings had been read, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—Your President, Mr. Anton, having left the Colony, it falls on me to occupy the chair on this occasion. The report and accounts for the past year having been in your possession for the past week I will, with your kind permission, read them as read. The period under review has been one of much greater activity, I think I may say, than any other in the history of the Society, the energy of the members having been in a large measure devoted to the excellent cause of raising money for War Charities. The figures before you to-night show that our efforts have met with a considerable measure of success and I take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to all those who took part, particularly to the ladies, whose assistance was invaluable. We have received many letters of thanks from the various institutions which have benefited thereby, the perusal of which makes one realise the good work which is being done to alleviate the sufferings of our wounded sailors and soldiers. Last month, as you are aware, at a general meeting of the Society, a War Bond Drawing under our auspices was initiated. This drawing is to be kept open till the end of 1918 and if the full amount is subscribed it will result in a gain to War Charities of \$100,000. Might I suggest to all members that it is their bounden duty to invest as freely as they are able in this enterprise and get all their friends to do likewise. By so doing they are helping to bear the burdens of our fellow countrymen who have suffered in this great fight for liberty. Before formally proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions members may like to put to me.

There were no questions, and the chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. Walker, in seconding the motion, which was later adopted said they must all thank the President, Vice-President and officials for the work they had done during the past year. As the Chairman had said there had been more activity during the past year and they could see this by looking at the accounts. They would also like to convey their thanks to the ladies for the trouble they had taken in supporting St. Andrew's Society, collecting funds and so forth. He noticed that their worthy officials had preserved a little money in hand as they were not quite bankrupt and had something to go on in the future.

**Election of Officers.**  
The election of officers was then proceeded with, Mr. Gordon moving that Mr. Dyer be appointed President.

In seconding, Mr. Macdonald said they all knew the great amount of work Mr. Dyer had done since he became a member of the Society. He was untiring in his energy at all times and he assisted in any way the work of the Society. For the past year he had carried out the duties of President owing to Mr. Anton's absence.

There was an enthusiastic response, and Mr. Dyer, in returning thanks, said he thought the office one of the highest honours a Scot could hold and he appreciated it very much.

On the motion of Mr. Reid, seconded by Mr. Lang, Mr. Sutherland was unanimously elected Vice-President. Mr. Sutherland said he joined the Society in Shanghai 22 years ago

## CHINESE EXCLUSION.

## Stricter Enforcement of Philippines Law.

Owing to alleged frequent use of subterfuge by persons seeking to gain entrance to the Philippines and in order especially to enforce more strictly the Chinese exclusion laws, rules and regulations which, it is understood, are often violated, the following administrative order, approved by the Secretary of Finance, was promulgated yesterday by Collector Vicente Aldanese of the Bureau of Customs, says the *Manila Daily Bulletin* of Sept. 10.

"Native men, women, and other persons who appear before boards of special inquiry to give testimony in support of the claim of an alleged native-born im-

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The Duchess of Rutland, who has failed to make sketches of donors to the fund of her Red Cross hospital at Arlington Street, takes rank as one of the artists of the day. Silver point is her specialty, and she is numbered among her sitters many leading public men, including the late Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour. The duchess is also an accomplished sculptor, and among family busts executed by her was one of Lord Haddo, her eldest son, who died in childhood. It was a pathetic study, and Cecil Rhodes, on examining it, said that nothing had ever given him such a sense of suffering.

Farmer Heartboy, a bluff, cheery, good-natured old fellow, was on his first visit to London. He had never before left his beloved, sleepy countryside, "Ebb, but this era London is a big place!" he marveled to himself, as he gaped his way past the houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey and on to Buckingham Palace. There his roving attention was taken by the sight of a pair of sentries. He stood for some minutes with a gradually deepening frown on his red, jolly face, watching the smart, khaki-clad figures as they repeatedly walked up to each other and then turned about without speaking a word. At last, unable to control himself any longer, Farmer Heartboy strode up to the sentries and laying a hand on each man's shoulder as they came together again, he said in his bluff, kindly way: "Come lads, can't ye make it up?"—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph*.

Some red cedars in the Rocky Mountain region are 1,000 years old. Not far behind them in longevity come western larch and Alpine larch, specimens of which have been known to reach the ripe old age of 700 years. Douglas fir is able to grow through an exceptionally wide range of conditions, for it is found from sea-level to 11,000 feet above. Mountain hemlock grows from sea-level to 9,000 feet above, while Alpine larch finds its limit at 7,000 feet, says the *New York Evening Post*. These are random facts selected from "Miscellaneous" Geology of the Rocky Mountain Region," published by the United States Department of Agriculture. Distinguishing characteristics, forest habits, and geographic distribution of the larches, hemlocks, false-hemlock, incense cedar, western red cedar, and yew that grow naturally within the Rocky Mountain region are discussed in the bulletin. Many of these species are important timber trees, and some of them are veritable giants of the forest.

Some of the Chinese dealers in Shanghai were much perturbed recently for a short time by a gigantic but very silly canard set flying by local Germans. To go back a little, the German community in Shanghai have been much depressed of late by the brilliant succession of Allied victories and their immense captures of guns and prisoners, now running into thousands and hundreds of thousands; and at the close of last week they called a meeting to discuss the situation. To the average mind it would not seem that they could do much; but the Boche mind works in tortuous ways.

Whether the canard was actually hatched at this meeting we do not pretend to say, but some of the leading Chinese dealers came to ask their British friends if it were really true that the Germans had invented aeroplanes which dropped floods of liquid fire and that these had already flown over the front and burnt up all the Allied armies. It took very little trouble to convince the Chinese of the absurdity of such a rumour, the fact of course being that scarcely one German aeroplane gets over the Allied lines for twenty that penetrate deeply behind the German front. But the time and trouble wasted on this useless deception are significant. The Chinese might as well understand that as to be credulous.

Mr. Sutherland said his family kilt was at home and he would not be able to get it out in time. (Laughter). A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

**SERIOUS RIOTING IN JAPAN.**

Strikers Shot by Troops.

The disturbances among the coal-miners in Kyushu recently reported have now become general, and a serious situation has developed, says the *Japan Chronicle*.

Over 300 miners at the Ochi colliery in Saga prefecture struck work, and presented a series of demands, including an increase of wages by 50 per cent. This demand was rejected by the management on the ground that an increase of 20 per cent had just been granted. Some of the other demands were rejected and the attitude of the management enraged the strikers, who started to make trouble, and were joined by those of their comrades who had been less recalcitrant.

The news of the violent outbreaks at the Kajima colliery, not far away, encouraged them to commit various outrages, but the arrival of troops who had been detailed to the Kajima colliery had a temporarily pacifying effect. At 11 p.m., however, disturbances again broke out with renewed vigour, and the mob came into collision with the troops, who fired several rounds of blank cartridge, which somewhat cowed the rioters, who retired.

They again re-assembled to the number of over 2,000 at 1 a.m. and defied the military and police. Finding that blank cartridge had now no effect, the troops were ordered to load with ball, and the next volley killed three and wounded one of the rioters. Although the mob then dispersed, the situation remains grave, and more troops were sent to the mine, which is now guarded by three companies.

**Remarkable Incident.**

At Kishima colliery in the same prefecture a curious situation arose. It appears that during the disturbances the mob, consisting chiefly of miners from No. 1 shaft, did considerable damage to the buildings and property at No. 2 shaft. This offended the miners employed in this shaft, and they decided to have revenge on their comrades by doing an equivalent amount of damage at the No. 1 shaft. A "dare-to-die" party was formed, and a plan for setting the buildings at No. 1 shaft on fire was about to be carried out when the troops and police interfered, and the "revenge" was prevented.

At the Miyazawa colliery, worked by Miteni and Company, there was also considerable excitement on the 29th ultimo. Over 300 miners demanded an increase of wages by 30 per cent, but were asked to wait a few days for a definite reply. The miners got impatient and showed signs of making trouble, whereupon the police force was strongly reinforced in anticipation of trouble, while a number of gendarmes arrived to assist in keeping order.

50 per cent. increase Demanded.

At the Taka colliery, in Saga prefecture, which is under the management of the Yashikawa family, the management announced on the 27th ultimo an increase of miners' wages by 25 per cent, in view of the outbreak of disturbances at other collieries.

This precautionary measure, however, did not give entire satisfaction to the miners, who demanded an increase of 50 per cent. Fearing a serious development of the situation, Mr. Nakajima, who is in charge of the mine, consented to an increase of 35 per cent, acting on his own authority.

Subscription Scheme Abolished.

Chen King-ming, the Commander-in-Chief of the eastern front, on receiving a notification from the Military Government that they would supply the necessary military expenses, has ordered all the "Subscription Parading Battalion" to be abolished.

Scarcity of Fuel.

In view of the dearth of wood fuel, which costs \$1 per picul at present, and also as the miners will be exhausted in a few days, the Authority has last despatched a number of armed launches with soldiers to proceed to the North and West Rivers to convoy the fuel junk.

**A WORD TO ONE WOMAN.****An Example to Follow.**

If you are the woman to whom this is addressed, you will recognise yourself in the following description. The message and the offer are for you, be you woman or girl.

This woman is tired; she never has all the abounding energy which she envies in others. She has cold feet; they keep her awake. In the morning she is loth to get up. Sleep has not refreshed her. Her appetite is poor; and she often suffers in more ways than anyone realises. She would sometimes take a day in bed if she could; occasionally she is obliged to. Her system is debilitated, and she sees no prospect of better health.

She need not endure this misery. Thousands of women know what relief from pain and an outlook of ill health, and what new life to every part of the system Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people give women and girls.

They have felt the new blood which these pills send coursing through their veins, and the new health tingling in their systems. If you recognise yourself in the above description, start a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills, and join the ranks of the women they have helped.

A reporter has interviewed the wife of an instructor on one of His Majesty's warships, Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins, who resides at 90, Glendower Road, Pounds, Plymouth. In the course of conversation she told a tale worth noting. "Several years ago," said Mrs. Perkins, "I suffered from severe illness."

"For seven months I was under medical care, feeling weaker and weaker every day. I could not eat or sleep, while my limbs ached so fearfully that I couldn't bear to move them."

"I also had fainting fits, going off at the least exertion."

"I tried everything that it was possible to try," continued Mrs. Perkins, "but nothing seemed any good. One day I picked up a paper and in it read about Dr. Williams' pink pills. I decided to try them and began a course. After taking one bottle I noticed that my breathing was better; also I could enjoy food."

"Gradually I began to get stronger. Day by day my health improved, and in a short time I had recovered sufficiently to make a journey to the north of England. I persevered steadily with the pills while away, and when I returned in six months to Devonport my friends did not recognise me. I was a new woman, and better in health than I had ever been since I was a girl. I owe my present good health, if not my life, to Dr. Williams' pink pills."

"You cannot do better, if your health is low, than to start a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people without delay. These pills are stocked by chemists, and are also obtainable from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Shanghai Road, Shanghai, \$1.50 for a bottle, \$8/- for 6 bottles, post free."

Free.—There is much useful information in the little handbook, "Plain Talk," offered free to lady readers who send a postcard request for a copy to the above address.

**CANTON NEWS.**

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:

**Consular Call.**

The Portuguese Consul General and Vice Consul on the Sham-sen, along with the Consul General in Hongkong, have made an official call on the Ta-chuan. It is reported that important matters were discussed.

Subscription Scheme Abolished.

Chen King-ming, the Commander-in-Chief of the eastern front, on receiving a notification from the Military Government that they would supply the necessary military expenses, has ordered all the "Subscription Parading Battalion" to be abolished.

In view of the dearth of wood fuel, which costs \$1 per picul at present, and also as the miners will be exhausted in a few days, the Authority has last despatched a number of armed launches with soldiers to proceed to the North and West Rivers to convoy the fuel junk.

You are aware that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, are the Permanent General Managers of the Company. It is considered desirable that a mem-

**COMPANY MEETING.**

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company Ltd., was held to-day for the purposes of putting before the meeting the subjoined resolutions:—"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

Those present were:—Messrs. D. Landale, (chairman), H. P. White and A. O. Lang (Directors), H. W. Looker, (solicitor to the Company), Mr. R. Sutherland (Secretary) and the following shareholders:—Messrs. E. F. Accott, K. De C. Longmire, Chan Wing, Ong Wong, O Tang-yang, Fang Hun, Chen Shik-un, R. M. Austin, Ho Io-hang, Li Yuen-kan, Li Yew-lam, Ong Chau, Lo Mac-hing, Ho Lo-sung, Chieu Sic-man, H. Buttonjee, Ho Kam-tong, Ho Shi-wa, N. MacIntyre, R. Sutherland, L. N. Leefe, A. B. Stewart, P. Tod, Lo Obsung-ip, Lo Maan, F. C. Hall, N. L. H. Ballon, Ho Kai, M. K. La, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, P. C. Potts, R. MacDougall, S. E. Di Laz, Lo Cheung-shui, L. E. Remedios, Ho Kwong, Ho Wing, A. M. de Silva, G. B. Layton, A. C. Davidson, E. M. Raymond, Geo. P. Lammett, E. Abraham, and G. M. Shaw.

After the Secretary had read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The object with which this meeting has been called is to adopt the new Articles of Association a copy of which was sent to each shareholder some days ago. As very little change has been made in the Articles of Association since the Company was incorporated in 1881, you can readily understand the necessity for this step. There have been many amendments to Company law during recent years, and as the Board of this Company now sit in Hongkong instead of in London we have been advised by our solicitors that our proper course is to replace our old Articles of Association by these new Articles which they have drafted. Your Directors have therefore taken this opportunity of introducing a few alterations into the new Articles of Association which we think will be of benefit to the shareholders individually and the Company as a whole. Attention has been drawn to these changes in the circular letter sent to all shareholders and I think it is only necessary for me to refer to them very briefly. Power is taken to issue share warrants to bearer which I feel sure will be appreciated by shareholders and greatly facilitate the transfer of shares on the various markets in which dealing take place. The complicated system of voting at shareholders' meetings which exists under the old Articles of Association has been done away with and the principle of one vote for one share has been established, a much simpler and more equitable arrangement. I do not think that it would be in the interests of the Company that any change in the management should be brought about without due consideration. The new Articles therefore require a special resolution to deal with the matter. The stipulation as regards contracts between the General Managers or any of the Directors and the Company is the ordinary one common to many other Companies and is framed to facilitate the transaction of the Company's business. I should, perhaps, explain a feature of the proposed Articles as regards the Directors which you may have noticed.

According to the Swedish press, a Malmo dentist has invented a new local anaesthetic, "Albocain," which, it is claimed, possesses all the advantages of "Novocaine," without its defects. A number of Swedish dentists have used it and found it ideal for jaw operations.

This preparation has also been used for surgical purposes and found satisfactory, and in the case of animals has proved more effective and much safer than cocaine.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1918.

**DAIRY FARM NEWS.**

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product.

**FRESH MILK**

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it

**FRESH CREAM**

is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

**SOLIGNUM**

THE ONLY REMEDY  
AGAINST DESTRUCTION OF  
WOOD WORK BY WHITE  
ANTS AND DRY-ROT.

ARNHOLD BROS., &amp; CO., LTD. Phone 1500

**THE PACIFIC S.S. CO.'S****Steamer "SENATOR"**

Will load on or about OCTOBER 1st, 1918, for SINGAPORE.

For Freight rates, etc. Apply to:

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

Agents.

Phone 792 &amp; 795. G.P.O. Building, 3rd Floor.

**TO STOP ADVERTISING  
IS TO SHOW****THE WHITE FLAG**

Advertising is Ammunition  
and the Big Gun is the

**DOLLAR DIRECTORY.****TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENT.**

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

of the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIEN.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES**

THE Steamship

"NIAS"

having arrived, from San Francisco, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after noon the 25th September, will be subject to removal.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 29th September, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 24th September at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIEN.  
Agents.

**BELTS****WHITE CANVAS WASHING BELTS**

comfortable and durable

\$1.00 Each.

**COLOURED LEATHER BELTS**

Black, Tan and Grey.

\$2.50 Each.

ALL LENGTHS IN STOCK, 30 TO 46 INCHES.

**MACKINTOSH**A CO., LTD.  
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,  
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 82.

**Wm. Powell Ltd**  
TELEPHONE 346

**TAILORING DEPARTMENT**

Special Show

OF

NEW AUTUMN

FLANNEL

SUITINGS.

**COLUMBIA RECORDS.**

THE BIGGEST VALUE IN  
STANDARD PRICE RECORDS.  
NO OTHERS OFFER SUCH  
GREAT ARTISTES AT THE PRICE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:—

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. 1322.

**WORTH HAVING.**

D. &amp; J. Mc CALLUM'S

**PERFECTION****SCOTCH.****AVOID****IMITATIONS.**

SOLE AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRICE &amp; CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 135. 6 Queen's Road, Central.  
Hongkong.

Hongkong.

## SHIPPING

**P.&O.S.N. Co.**

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS.

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,  
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,  
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,  
Acting Superintendent.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC			
— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —			
Monteagle	5th Oct.	Empress of Japan	1st Jan.
Empress of Japan	6th Nov.	Key West	— Feb.
Key West	30th Nov.	Empress of Japan	—
Monteagle	11th Dec.	Key West	—
• FREIGHT SERVICE ONLY.			
Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services. Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.			

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing and reservation of accommodation, also information of trips and descriptive literature apply to:  
P. D. SUTHERLAND, GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, Phone 752. J. M. WALLACE, GENERAL AGENT, HONGKONG.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**

## APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.**PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.**

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."  
14,000 tons each.Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

## THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.  
Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" Oct. 9th.

s.s. "ECUADOR" Nov. 6th.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 4th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS &amp; Large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The safety and comfort of passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to — COMPANY'S OFFICE IN ALEXANDRA BUILDING, CHINATOWN, HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 141. Chester Road.

General Agent.

## SHIPPING

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

(JAPAN MAIL S. S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination Steamer &amp; Displacement. Sailing Dates.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Shidzuka Maru T. 12,520	MON., 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Aki Maru T. 12,300	SATUR., 19th Oct., at 11 a.m.
	Tango Maru T. 13,760	

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Hwah-wu T. 8,500	SATURDAY, 28th Sept.
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London OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.	MELBOURNE	NEW YORK
THURSDAY IS. TOWNSVILLE	BRISBANE & SYDNEY	HAMA SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL
VIA MANILA, SINGAPORE, MALACCA & RANGOON	KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA
OMITTING SHANGHAI & MOJI	OMITTING MANILA & EASTBOUND	OMITTING MANILA & EASTBOUND

\* Omitting Shanghai &amp; Moji.

\* Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAKASAKI, KOBE, TOKAIKAHI, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificently and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Kashima Maru," "Kashii Maru," &amp; "Katori Maru," each of over 80,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

\* Kashima Maru THURS., 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.

\* Katori Maru SUN., 20th Oct., at 11 a.m.

\* For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293. B. MORI, Manager.

\* Wireless Telegraphy.

\* Omitting Manila &amp; Eastbound.

\* Omitting Manila

## NOTICE.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of all Ships Trading to Saigon.

SHOULD YOU REQUIRE REPAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

## "UNIVERSAL MACHINERY"

40-42 RUE CHAIGNEAU  
SAICON.

Call Flag U. Code A.B.C. S.H.E.

SOLE AGENTS OF L. JACQUE & CO'S ENGINEERING WORKS  
KHANH SAIGON.

General Engineers, Boiler makers, Coppersmiths,  
Brass Finishers, Foundry, Shipwrights,

Welding by Oxygen, etc., etc.

ALL AND EVERY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED  
ON SHORTEST NOTICE, REPAIRS AND TIME  
GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE.

BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING.

DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

## PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE. IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE: 115 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.

Telephone 300 P. N. HULME, Manager.

## NOTICE.

## CONSIGNERS

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.,  
LIMITED.

AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer  
"EURYLOCHUS"

are hereby notified that the  
Cargo will be discharged into  
Hongkong, where it will  
be ready for delivery on and  
after 10th Oct.

Optional cargo will be landed,  
unless notice has been given prior  
to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chipped, and damaged  
goods are to be left in the  
Godowns, where they will be  
examined on any Tuesdays and  
Fridays between the hours of  
10.45 a.m. and noon within the  
free storage period.

No claims will be admitted  
after the Goods have left the  
steamer's Godown, and all Goods  
remaining undelivered after the  
25th September, will be subject to  
rent.

All claims against the Steamer  
must be presented to the undersigned  
on or before the 9th October, or they will not be  
recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be  
effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1918.

## CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"KITANO MARU,"

having arrived, Consignees of  
Cargo are hereby informed  
that their Goods are being  
landed and placed at their  
risk in the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-  
pany's Godowns at Kowloon,  
where each consignment will be  
sorted out mark by mark and de-  
livery can be obtained as soon as  
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried  
on unless instructions are given  
to the contrary before NOON  
TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 24th  
September, 1918, will be subject  
to rent.

Damaged packages must be left  
in the Godowns for examination  
by the Consignees and the Co.'s  
representatives at an appointed  
hour on TUESDAY & FRIDAY. All  
claims must be presented  
within ten days of the steamer's  
arrival here, after which date  
they cannot be recognised. No  
claims will be admitted after  
the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1918.

## HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

## SIGNAL SYMBOL MEANING

- |            |                                                                               |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. ▲ (RED) | A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours. |
| 2. ▲       | Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)                                   |
| 3. ▲       | South (S.E. to S.W.)                                                          |
| 4. ▲       | East (N.E. to S.E.)                                                           |
| 5. ▲       | West (N.W. to S.W.)                                                           |
| 6. ▲       | Gale expected to increase.                                                    |
| 7. ▲       | Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).                               |

Signal No. 1 will be hoisted when the "Stand By" signal is hoisted, and watch for the next signal. When No. 1 is hoisted after a gale has been experienced, or when the track of a gale is known, another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 2 will be hoisted at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The signals will be displayed at sunset, or the tower of the Railway Station, or H.M.A. Tower, or the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-kung, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyman.

The signals will be displayed at sunset, or the tower of the Railway Station, or H.M.A. Tower, or the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-kung, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyman.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by a short alarm bell, or the alarm bell being first published at night.

## SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed the Harbour & Cone will be exhibited at the following stations—

WAGLAN STANLEY ABERDEEN

SAU KI WAN SAI KUNG SHA TAU, EOK TAI FO

To notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouse.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (NON-LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

The signals are made by means of ten symbols representing the ten numbers—

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0.

They are displayed at the yard arms of the Storm Signal mast on Blackhead Hill, and remain until an order to change or lower is received from the Observatory.

The following information is given:

Typhoon and Continental (a) Position of centre: by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time: by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Table I, 1, 2 & 3).

Gale Signals: (c) The region threatened; the middle symbol is the time at which the gale is expected, and the time: by 3 symbols at one yard arm (Table II, 1 & 2).

## EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNALS.

The two upper signals of group (a) indicate the latitude, and the two lower signals the longitude of the centre of the typhoon or depression, and the degree of its deviation from the meridians given available. Only the tens and units of the degrees of latitude and longitude are given.

The upper symbol of group (b) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling (Table I, 1, 2 & 3).

The upper symbol of group (b) indicates the velocity at which the typhoon is travelling.

The upper symbol of group (c) indicates certain conditions, or a Continental Depression, is to be noted.

The upper symbol of group (c) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol is the time at which the gale is expected, and the lowest symbol the time at which the conditions were first indicated.

## TYPHOON SIGNAL

## TYPHOON SIGNAL

Condition I. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition II. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition III. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition IV. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition V. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition VI. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition VII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition VIII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition IX. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition X. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XI. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XIII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XIV. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XV. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XVI. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XVII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XVIII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XVIX. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XX. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXI. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXIII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXIV. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXV. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXVI. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXVII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXVIII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXIX. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXX. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXI. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXIII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXIV. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXV. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXVI. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXVII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXVIII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXIX. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXX. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXI. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXIII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXIV. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXV. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXVI. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXVII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXVIII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXIX. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXX. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXXI. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXXII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXXIII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXXIV. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXXV. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXXVI. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXXVII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXXVIII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXXIX. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXXVII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXXVIII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXXIX. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXXVII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXXVIII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXXIX. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXXVII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXXVIII. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

Condition XXXXXIX. Position of centre indicated by 4 symbols at one yard

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1)  
THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

## British Line Slightly Advanced.

London, Sept. 16.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: On the southern portion of the front our patrols have brought in a few prisoners. We slightly advanced our line in the neighbourhood of Ploegsteert and eastward of Ypres. Improving weather on the 16th marked an increase in aviation activity. We encountered many hostile machines on the German side of the line and in many combats destroyed twenty-nine and drove down seven machines uncontrollable. We brought down a large enemy bomber after dark. Sixteen British machines are missing, including two night fliers. We successfully and heavily bombed four enemy aerodromes, one in the day-time and three at night-time. In the past twenty-four hours we dropped thirty tons of bombs.

## More Progress.

London, Sept. 17.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We progressed on Monday in the direction of Leverguier, north-westward of Saint Quentin and also slightly improved our position north-westward of Hulluch and north-eastward of Neuve Chapelle. French Attacks Continue.

London, Sept. 17.  
A French communiqué says: During the day the French continued their attacks north-east and east of Sancy. Despite resistance we advanced a kilometre on a front of four kilometres, capturing six hundred men and two 4.7 guns. Our aviators were most active on the 16th, blinding the enemy observations. Sixteen German balloons were burnt and twelve aeroplanes crashed. Big stations and roads behind the enemy lines were heavily bombed. Big fires occurred and much damage was done.

## Subterranean Passages Captured.

London, Sept. 17.  
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on the 16th, says: On the plateau east of Lathau aux General Mangin attacked this morning in the direction of Angerardien, on Boussous-Maubeuge road, and Coulombe farm, near Jouy, and advanced one kilometre on a front of four kilometres, capturing several positions in the valley separating Nancy from the plateau at Jouy, with numerous prisoners and machine-guns. Despite machine-guns and artillery and sweeping vigorous counter-attacks the French maintained themselves in the captured positions. The chief feature of the day's fighting was the capture of numerous subterranean passages dug under the plateau in which the Germans put up a desperate and furious defence and lost very heavily.

## A German Claim.

London, Sept. 17.  
A wireless German official message says: We recaptured the eastern fringe of the height eastward of Vauxcourt. The enemy eastward of Lathau pressed us back slightly. We repulsed the enemy's partial attacks against Haumont and north-eastward of Thiaucourt.

## Germans Burning Towns.

London, Sept. 17.  
Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters reports: Evidence is accumulating that the enemy intends withdrawing behind the Hindenburg Line in Lorraine if further pressed. He is burning towns along the Moselle likely to fall into our hands, including Dommarin and Lothausse, both within the Hindenburg Line. The Germans arranged for Austria troops to bear the brunt of the attack in the very lungs of the salient east of St. Mihiel and ordered them to hold us back until all the Germans were withdrawn. The Austrians consequently suffered heaviest, especially in prisoners. The entire artillery of the Thirty-first German Division was captured.

A French communiqué report: North of the Aisne both artilleries were active. We raided west of Maisons-de-Champagne and took prisoners. Between St. Hilaire-le-Grand and Mont-sans-nom, also north of Rheiems we repulsed enemy raids.

## Lack of German Assault Troops.

London, Sept. 17.  
Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports to-day: During the past twenty-four hours 131 prisoners were taken. There is plenty of evidence that the enemy is anticipating further concerted attacks at various places. A captured order points out that the Allies must now be expected to strike heavy blows. It bemoans the lack of assault troops as rendering any prospect of successful counter-attack or effective resistance impossible. Recent prisoners state that every effort has been made to suppress all news of the American success at St. Mihiel, whereafter alarming rumours prevail. The general impression seems to be that the American victory has been so overwhelming that the German Army Command does not dare admit the fact.

## Dominating Chemin des Dames.

Paris, Sept. 17.  
A Havas message says: The new progress of General Mangin gives him a dominating position opposite Chemin des Dames, which can be infiltrated.

## THE SALONICA OFFENSIVE.

London, Sept. 17.  
A Serbian communiqué issued on the evening of the 16th says: Our offensive continues completely successfully. The front pierced is now over twenty kilometres. We have advanced over eight kilometres hitherto and taken over three thousand prisoners and twenty-four guns. A Jugo-Slav division reached Kozlik, the most important position in this region.

## BOLSHEVISTS DEFEATED.

Amsterdam, Sept. 17.  
A Petrograd message dated 14th inst. reports: The "Pravda" states that battle occurred on the Archangel front between the Bolsheviks and Franco-British and American forces, resulting in the Bolsheviks fleeing in panic. A number of Bolshevik officers deserted to the British.

GERMANS MUST TASTE HORRORS OF WAR.

Sydney, Sept. 17.  
General Pau, head of the French Mission at present in Australia, in a speech declared amidst tremendous applause that the punishment of Germany would not be complete till Germany was defeated on German soil and had tasted the horrors of the war she wrought.

## PARIS AIR RAID CASUALTIES.

Paris, Sept. 17.  
Six were killed and fifteen injured in the air raid on 16th inst.

## ADMIRAL MAYO IN ENGLAND.

London, Sept. 17.  
Admiral Mayo, Commander of the United States Atlantic fleet, has arrived in England to inspect the United States Naval activities in Europe.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 17.  
Silver is quiet.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

## Trials Resumed This Morning.

The Criminal Sessions were resumed at the Supreme Court this morning.

## Robbery with Violence.

Before the Peace Judge, Lam Ki and Lo Shing were indicted on a charge of committing robbery with violence on Chan Mei kan on August 27, at 92a, Wan Chai Road.

The first prisoner pleaded "Guilty" and the second "Not guilty."

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted and said prisoner had pleaded not guilty to aiding and abetting in robbery with violence. The laws of the Colony were so framed that anyone aiding and abetting was liable in the same degree as the principal.

On August 27, a small girl living at the house left on her way to school about 12.30. When she reached the first floor she was set upon by the first prisoner, who had pleaded guilty, and two gold bangles were snatched from her wrist. To prevent her crying out, prisoner put his hands round her throat. In connection with the second prisoner, he was seen loitering about the house all that morning. At the Police Court he admitted that he was there but said the first prisoner was a friend of his and he had been asked to meet him there that morning for the purpose of interviewing another man. While he heard cries of "Robbery" and walked away. He did not snatch anything.

The first prisoner, who had four previous convictions against him, was sent to prison for five years and ordered ten strokes of the "cat," and the second was sent to prison for eighteen months.

## A Chinese Soldier Indicted.

Before the Chief Justice, Lit Mak, alias Lit Hung, alias Nip Hung, a soldier, was charged with detaining a boy named Che Ming-wing with intent to procure ransom on April 20, at 416, Shanghai Street.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, O.B.E., with whom was Mr. Leo Longisotto, appeared for the Crown.

The following jury was called: —Messrs. J. G. P. Goulds, L. L. Remedios, W. Lyle, V. Gonzales, R. Packham, K. D. Mistry, and B. J. H. Botelho.

Opening the case, Mr. Jenkin said prisoner was charged with kidnapping a small boy on April 20, from Yumati, and the offence was one which the law regarded with considerable sternness; for if prisoner were found guilty the Court had power to sentence him to 14 years' imprisonment. The story of the case was simple. On April 20, at 416, Shanghai Street there was a joss-stick seller's shop, at which worked the father of this boy. His mother also lived there and with the father witnessed the actual taking away of this child. The prisoner was also residing at this shop and had been there for about ten days. He had also lived at the shop in the previous year, when he had acted as cook and then as a seller of joss-sticks. He then disappeared and returned on the 10th or 12th of April this year, continuing to live there for the ensuing ten days. On the day in question, the parents saw the prisoner take the boy out, having invited him to drink tea. No-one thought anything of it at the time, but the boy had never been seen again. The important point in this was that the defence was a total denial. Prisoner denied that he was in the Colony on this date. About the middle of May, a man named Chan Yau, who was apparently an accomplice or agent of the prisoner, turned up at the shop and at that time the parents received certain letters purporting to come from the prisoner. In consequence of these letters, the mother of the child went to Macao, accompanied by one of the shop employees. There she saw the man Chan Yau, who took them to the defendant, and it was intimated during the interview that they could have the child back for \$160. The woman did not have the money with her, so returned to Macao to get \$160.

His Lordship sentenced pri-

## MARINE COURT.

## A Batch of Cases.

Un Fook was charged by P. S. Bond at the Marine Court this morning, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, with unlawfully being on board the Chinhsia without the permission of the master or officer in charge, on the 17th instant. Sergt. Bond said he was on duty in the Harbour when he went aboard the s.s.—Chinhsia where he found the defendant gambling with a crowd of others. He had warned this man many times against going on board ships, as he had a bad influence on the cooks and crews. He then arrested the defendant. Defendant pleaded guilty and said he went there to find his friend. His Worship fined him to one month's hard labour.

The mistresses of three boats were charged with unlawfully lying alongside a public landing place (not being engaged in taking on board or landing passengers or cargo) so as to obstruct the free access of other vessels thereto, at Aberdeen on the 17th instant. Sergt. Earner prosecuted. Defendants pleaded guilty, and his Worship fined them \$5 each, and warned them that they must not be alongside unless taking or discharging cargo or passengers.

The mistresses of nine boats were charged by Sergt. Earner with unlawfully lying alongside a public landing placed at Aberdeen on the 17th instant and with unlawfully committing a breach of the conditions of their licences by failing to keep the licence on board the boat for which it was issued. Defendants pleaded not guilty. After evidence had been given. His Worship fined them \$7 each or 15 days' hard labour.

The mistresses of eight boats were charged by Sergt. Earner with unlawfully making fast to the ferry launch Li Choy and with failing to keep their licences on the boat. After evidence had been given, his Worship fined them \$10 or one month's hard labour on the first charge and \$2 or seven days' hard labour on the second charge.

## A Chinese Soldier Indicted.

Before the Chief Justice, Lit Mak, alias Lit Hung, alias Nip Hung, a soldier, was charged with detaining a boy named Che Ming-wing with intent to procure

ransom on April 20, at 416, Shanghai Street.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, O.B.E., with

whom was Mr. Leo Longisotto,

appeared for the Crown.

Hongkong, later proceeding again to Macao with her husband, Chan Yau, and an uncle of the boy, taking the money with her. They had another interview with the prisoner and the money was paid over, prisoner receiving \$50 and Chan Yau \$150, on the promise that the boy would be returned on the following morning. The two men also borrowed their visitors' umbrellas and these, as well as the boy and Chan Yau, had never been seen again. The prisoner was arrested in Macao and handed over to the Hongkong Police.

Prisoner was sent to prison for 10 years and was ordered to receive 24 strokes of the birch.

His Lordship, addressing prisoner, said that he would give him a month to assist the Police in finding the child. If he was successful the birching would be cancelled and the sentence reduced.

Harbouiring a Girl.

Mak Kam was charged with harbouiring a girl under 21 years of age.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown

Solicitor, prosecuted and said

under the present law it was a

serious offence to harbour a girl

under 21 without the consent of

her parents or guardian. The girl

in this case was only 14 years of

age and used to visit the prisoner

at his office. She asked him to make

her his wife. Prisoner said he had

tried to persuade her to return to

her parents but she did not do so

and in answer to her entreaties he

said he would look after her. He

rented a cubicle in Para Street

where he and the girl lived, as

man and wife. Prisoner was a

friend of the girl's family and

repeatedly said he would find her.

The girl, after considering the

case for some time, returned a

verdict of guilty, with a re-

commendation for the mercy of

the Court.

His Lordship sentenced pri-

son to jail for 18 months.

Going on the land.

But the drift of many men who

have lived in the open will

probably be towards the land in

the neighbourhood of the Dominions. Hence

now in the Royal Colonial Corps.

## U.S. RAILWAY SERVICES.

## No Personal Discomfort.

The local office of the China Mail Steamship Company sends us a copy of a letter received by its San Francisco Office from the Railroad Officials in America regarding the passenger service now being rendered on the American Railways in the course of their operation under the United States Railway Administration. This corrects an impression, which has been very widely current, that railway travel in America is now attended with a large amount of personal discomfort. We give the text of the letter, as no doubt the public in Hongkong will be glad to have this definite statement of the position before them for their information in case any of them are contemplating a trip across the American continent.

"We are informed that reports are current in the Orient that the railroad services from San Francisco to New York and other points on the Atlantic seaboard has been disrupted or seriously disarranged, resulting in much inconvenience to travelers. For instance, we are informed statements have been made that it takes 12 days to make the trip from San Francisco to New York; that regular sleeping car service and dining car service has been discontinued and otherwise that traveling arrangements have been rendered inconvenient and generally unsatisfactory.

"As you know such reports are untrue, and that the changes made by the United States Railroad Administration have been simply in the nature of more economical operation of trains by eliminating some features that in these days can well be done with out and also by reducing some train service that under existing conditions is deemed unnecessary. These changes have had little, or but a few hours effect on the time required for the transcontinental journey, and both dining car and through sleeping car service for overland passengers are practically as before.

"We recently forwarded to your representatives in the Orient a supply of the last issue of Southern Pacific Time Table Folders, which correctly state the train service and time schedules now in effect, and I would be glad if you will advise all your Trans-Pacific agents to the effect that the transcontinental railroads in the United States are not only giving good service, but that those who desire to or are required to travel can do so with comfort."

## AMERICAN CIVIL SERVANTS.

## Salary Increased.

The New York Evening Post says:

Approximately 15,000 out of the total 21,000 civil service employees in the various 170 State departments, bureaus, and institutions on July 1 automatically became entitled to the 10 per cent. salary increase to be continued for the duration of the war. Mr. E. M. Travis, State Controller, reported recently. This additional compensation, the Controller explained, is to be paid for the first time on July 16, and is made in response to a special appropriation of \$1,000,000 available for that purpose.

Under the new law, only those employees having an annual salary of less than \$1,500 for whom no special extra compensation has previously been allowed exceeding this 10 per cent. increase, are entitled to this extra compensation. All civilian employees who have been called into the Federal military service are entitled to it, as are those employed and paid by counties of a brigade (army employees) or judicial district (court stenographers, etc.) or insurance or banking corporation (special examiners) or reimbursed to the State by the Federal Government. Officials whose duties require only a portion of their time or whose services are needed for brief periods, as well as those who receive only part of their compensation from the State, are not entitled to the increase.

Going on the land.

But the drift of many men who have lived in the open will probably be towards the land in the neighbourhood of the Dominions. Hence now in the Royal Colonial Corps.

## OUR OFFICERS.

## What We are Doing for Them.

It is an ironic fact that while we continue to destroy, cut thoughts should be set on rebuilding; yet it is right that it should be so, that peace may, better than war, find us prepared to face perils less great but as poignant. It is well that plans should be in hand to demobilise our five

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Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Foundation platforms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting Telegraph and Telephone lines and carrying Electric Light and Power.

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# Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

To Make Soya-Bean Flour. The United States Agricultural Department has recently received notice of the successful completion in North Carolina of a plant for making soya-bean flour for the market. This fact is significant in view of the present-day need for substitutes for wheat flour. Chemical experiments show that this new flour has a larger amount of protein than wheat, and is therefore of greater nutritive value. It is about the same price as wheat, and, like most of the wheat substitutes, is dark in colour. The manufacture of soya-bean flour does not necessitate great expenditures for machinery, as cotton seed oil plants may be utilised for crushing the soya-bean and extracting the oil. The only additional machinery is that needed for converting the meal cake into the flour. The United States Food Administration endorses this substitute. Housekeepers will not hesitate to use soya-bean flour when they know that it is not an entirely new product. The Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute has used it for the last thirteen years.

### U. S. Trade with Neutrals.

Trade of the United States with the neutral countries of Europe in the fiscal year 1918 is the smallest in many years, while that of 1917 was the largest in the history of our commerce. The "European Neutrals" include the six countries, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Netherlands, Spain, and Switzerland. A compilation by the National City Bank of New York shows that the exports to the six European neutrals aggregated in the fiscal year 1918 about \$125,000,000, against practically \$400,000,000 in 1917. \$320,000,000 in 1916, \$380,000,000 in 1915, and \$183,000,000 in the fiscal year 1914, all of which preceded the war. Breadstuffs, meats, fruits, food oils, oilseeds, cotton, tobacco, petroleum, gasoline, copper, iron, leather and naval stores were normally the chief exports to the now neutral countries of Europe. As all of these countries, with a single exception, border upon or are commercially adjacent to Germany, it goes without saying that the exports to them in the articles which would be required by Germany for military purposes, or otherwise increased rapidly after

the opening of the war, and continued to increase until the entrance of the United States into the war rendered necessary the restriction of the movement of this class of material to any and all countries from which it might "leak" into Germany or any of the Central Powers.

Exports to the Scandinavian countries alone increased from 40 million dollars in the fiscal year 1914 to practically \$200,000,000 in 1915, and \$393,000,000 in 1917. With

the entrance of the United States into the war in April, 1917, conditions instantly changed, and the exports to the neutrals, which had been 325 million dollars in the ten months ending with April, 1917, dropped to 168 millions in the ten months ending with April, 1918, or just one third that of the corresponding period of the preceding year, while for the single month of May, 1918, the total to the six neutrals was but about \$8,000,000, against about \$32,000,000 in April of the preceding year. All of the oils going to the neutral countries have reduced since America's entrance into the war. Illuminating oil dropped from 108,000,000 gallons in 1916, and 168,000,000 in 1917, to less than 8,000,000 in 1918; lubricating oil from 18,000,000 gallons to 1,000,000 gallons; naphtha from 8,000,000 gallons to less than 1,000,000; cotton seed oil from 78,000,000 pounds to less than 1,000,000 pounds, and resin from 144,000 barrels in the 1916 period to nothing in 1918. On the import side there is less change. The total imports into the United States from the six neutrals were 110 million dollars in the fiscal year 1914, 122 millions in 1917 and will segregate for the fiscal year 1918 about 75 million dollars.

### A Novel Idea.

The proprietor of a certain sea-side hotel not more than 48 hours away from Shanghai has hit upon a somewhat original idea either to help to fill his own pocket, or it may be to help some war fund. The matter is quite simple. Each guest in the hotel is assigned a place at a particular table in the dining room and is forbidden to leave it even to partake of a meal with a friend who may be sitting alone at another table. The penalty for such offence is 50 cents.

## THE JUDGMENT OF MANKIND.

Our National Prestige After the War.

Nations, like individuals say Sir Henry Newbolt, are apt to live in ignorance of the reputes which they bear among their neighbours, and even among their friends. Then comes a great war, and their eyes are opened: secret hatreds, misunderstandings and treacheries are revealed, and they realise what was being thought of them in the days when they counted on the good will, perhaps on the admiration, of all the world.

But if war brings cruel surprises of this kind, it also brings in many cases a令人惊异的 revision of estimates; the strain may prove not only the material strength of a people, but the value of the still more important ideas upon which depend their spiritual vitality and power of resistance.

When this is the case our neighbours think of us for the future according to the qualities we have displayed in the hour of danger, and they rightly attribute these qualities not to the effort of the moment, but to the fundamental character of the community and its historic training.

### Disseminating False Views.

The whole book trade of the Continent was passing under German control. In great universities of neutral countries the students, and even the teachers, knew of and used German books, but were ignorant even of the existence of English books. They even argued that good English books did not exist.

No wonder, for our supplasters had taken care that English literature and art should be known to that country mainly through the medium of vulgar post-cards, cheap erotic novels, and the plays of our few decadents and cranks. Of one such play another deponent says:

"What an absurdly false view of British medical men (who as far as I have been able to see, are an excellent type of man) do we get by looking at them through this writer's spectacles? I do not wonder that his plays were immensely popular in Germany before the war."

Another remark, quite inde-

would be fatal, for the English have no science. Again it is no wonder, for from a different source come instances of scientific as well as literary fraud. A new operation or method is invented in England; in the German periodicals, which supply the world's scientific information, the discovery is ignored, until some German practitioner has adopted it successfully. It is then announced under his name, and goes forth as "Pigensticker's operation," the latest proof of Germany's supremacy in science.

To an English professional man it is difficult to deal with such conduct; he puts his trust in the greatness of Truth, and has hitherto failed to realize that it would be better to see Truth prevailing by less expensive means than universal war. Propaganda is simply disinformation—a disagreeable necessity in a world where treachery is endemic.

Enemy's and Allies' Ideals. I do not know whether this will be so; but I think it well may be, and with good reason. It is clear to most even now, and will hereafter be clear to all, that this war is a clash not of interests but of ideals, a struggle not between countries so much as between alternative forms of life. The German offers the world two ideals in one—scientific method and the reign of force. For their attainment the price is slavery and decimation—in other words, military service under an autocracy. The bargain, even for the German himself, is a bad one, for by it the State takes everything and gives almost nothing. Our individualism, on the other hand, may be said to take almost nothing, but to risk everything. It is true, but the risk has not yet ruined us, and we shall not repeat it.

In the meantime the heroism of our sons has enabled all their forefathers, and shown of what enduring stuff our civilisation has been built up. It lasts because it is fitted to human life, which is no

such play another deponent says:

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30 d/s	3/8 5/16
60 d/s	3/8 7/16
4 m/s	3/8 9/16
T/T Singapore	Nom.
T/T Japan	160/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	87/4
T/T Java	182
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	4.90
Deand, Paris	4.90/4

**BUYING.**

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4 m/s D/P	3/93
6 m/s L/C	3/93
30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne	3/93
T/T San Francisco & New York	88/3
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s Francs	5.071/2
6 m/s Francs	5.121/4
Demand Germany	—
Demand, New York	75/8
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	176
Demand, Singapore	158
On Haiphong	144/4 prem.
On Saigon	1 % prem.
On Bangkok	42
Sovereign	5.40 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz.	43.20
Bar Silver, per oz.	49/2

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